

OXFORD DEMOCRAT

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P O E T R Y.

[From the *Gun of the People*.]
GOD BLESS THE HONEST LABORER,
BY FRANK WEBER.

God bless the honest laborer.

The hardy son of toil.

The worker in the clattering mill,

The deliver in the soil;

The one whose brawny hand have torn

From earth her hoarded wealth.

Whose sole return for ceaseless toil

Is nature's boot—sweet health.

Bless him who yields the load-creas sledges,

Clad in his leather mail,

That safe as warrior's plow,

Guards from the scorching hell

That gushes from beneath each stroke.

Each mighty cracking blow,

Who seeks to lighten labor's toll

Where ruddy fires glow.

Bless him who turns the matted soil;

Who with the early dawn

Hastens to gather nature's store—

Haste to the yellow even!

Who plants in nature's bosom wide

The fruitful golden grain,

And gives it to her guardian care,

The sun-shine and the rain.

Bless him who lays the massive kiel,

Who bears the trusty sail

That bids the ocean wanderer

Safe Eagle with the gale;

Who bears the tall and slender mast

Whence flutters to every breeze,

The stars and stripes of liberty,

As rainbow o'er the seas.

Bless him whose ribbed palace rests

Upon the leavening sea,

Who wears the dancings of the dead,

The brazier guards the lone;

Who in the ocean exults—

Calmly in storm fraught hour,

Unconscious that his bark will quail

Before the tempest's power.

Bless him who gives each bairns thought

A resting-place a name,

And evens its ancient glories

With the babe's wreath of grace;

Who tends it with every bairn,

And bids it live to bairns,

While on the slender stumps

And green the printing press.

Bless all who tell—God's the day—not

On them with deadly power

Who know how the sun unpeels

In every daylike hour,

Bless them though poor and bare they wip

What we did can never gain,

Contented, with the gift to come,

A bairn in every pair.

Love them, and may the world, and bound

That bind the giant earth,

That bid each ear to hear silence,

That gave the sea their silences,

Reserve on high a quiet place,

Within the realms of light,

For every honest soul of earth,

When peace abides dark one night.

THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE,

A LEGEND OF THE ISLAND OF ZEALAND.

BY BRUNEL.

In a desolate region of the Island of Zealand there stood in former time a village called Horwijk, at about the distance of a mile from the sea. The quiet islands, however, unembellished by villages, and the inhabitants mostly fishermen, have now settled themselves farther from the shore. The church alone remains upon the ground, having been built upon a rocky height, and now stands solitary, surrounded by a monotonous, moveable drift. The church is the scene of the following mysterious relation.

During the first half of the last century there sat one night in his solitary chamber the venerable old parson of the place, sunk in deep meditation. The hour approached midnight. The house inhabited by this good man lay at the end of the village, and such were the simple manners of the inhabitants, and so little were they troubled by mutual suspicion, that bolts and bars were unknown to them, and every door was unsecured, excepting by simple fastening of death, and an overwhelming horror seemed to possess the old parson. The pale moonlight shone upon the sea, and the pale moonlight itself in a late. The night-kamp burned dimly; the have looked both life and consciousness in a

the preacher showed them the grave which he had seen open the night before. It was very easy to see that the stone which covered it had been raised and newly laid down again. The stones which were put into repair, and in the vault it was found to have been firmly interred. Full conviction awaited them within the church, when the grave which he had seen open the night before. It was very

death-bed of some peasant neighbor who needed ghostly consolation at his hand. As he was thus thinking, two strangers entered the room wrapped in light-colored cloaks; one of them advanced politely towards him.

"Sir," said he, "you must immediately accompany us. You must celebrate a marriage; the bridal pair are already waiting for you in the distant church. This sum of money," said he, showing the old man a purse full of gold, "will sufficiently recompense you for your trouble and from the terror of so unexpected a summons."

The old man stared silently and horrified at the strange figures which seemed to him to have something fiendish, nay, spectre-like, in their appearance. The stranger repeated his errand.

The preacher now commenced to revile the marriage formula, whilst his voice faltered, and he lost himself so frequently that he was obliged to repeat the words, yet still neither of the bridal pair appeared to notice his bewilderment, so that his conjecture that they were not fully acquainted with the language became only the more confirmed. When he asked therefore "Wilt thou, Neander, acknowledge as thy lawfully wedded wife, Feodora, who kneels here at my side?" he doubted whether the bridegroom clearly understanding, would reply; but to his astonishment, he replied, "Yes," in a faltering, yelling tone, which seemed to ring through the whole church. Deep sighs which proceeded from the attending crowd accompanied that horrible "yes," and a silent shudder, like lightning flash, agitated the deathly pale features of the bride. He then turned himself round, and as if he would awaken the bride from her deathly stupor, said a loud voice, "If thou, Feodora, wilt acknowledge as thy lawfully wedded husband, Neander, who kneels beside thee, then say by an audible 'Yes'?"

The two strangers had spoken in the Danish tongue, but so as to leave no doubt of their being foreigners. They walked silently on through the night-tillness of the village, and the preacher followed them. It was a perfectly dark autumn night, for the moon had by this time set. When they had passed through the village the old man, speechless from terror and surprise, saw that the church was lighted up; and his attendants wrapped in their white cloaks, walked without speaking, and rapid steps through the dark, sandy plain, whilst he weakly and thoughtfully followed after. When they had reached the church a handlage was fastened over his eyes. He heard the side door, with which he was well acquainted, opened gradually on his hinges, and he felt himself thrust in, by force, amid a great crowd of people. He heard a murmur through the whole church, and in his immediate neighborhood a langring spoken which was totally unknown to him. He imagined it to be Bremen. He stood with his blindfold eyes pressed on all sides by the throng, helpless and in great perplexity, when all once he was seized by a hand, and drawn forward with force through the crowd. At length, as it appeared to him, the throng of people with whom, and the handage was removed from his eyes. He recognised one of his late attendants, and found him standing before the alter. A row of lime trees bordering tapering in magnificent silver candlesticks illuminated the altar; the church itself was so brilliantly illuminated by many lights that the most distant object was discernible, and, but a few moments before, when his eyes beheld, the murmur of the dense crowd through which he was thrust was fearful to him; now the awful silence of this church that filled his tortured soul with horror. All through the side aisle and bairns were clearly perceptible men still the middle aisle was perfectly empty, and the preacher saw a newly opened vault. The iron which had hitherto covered it was raised up against a chain. The preacher saw around him now but men, yet still in the distance he thought he could discern the form of a woman seated in a chair. The profound silence lasted a few minutes, without any one breaking it.

At length a man arose whose magnificent attire distinguished him from all the rest, and betrayed his high rank. He stepped hastily along the empty aisle, whilst the crowd gazed at him, and his footsteps echoed through the church. The man was of middle height, broad shoulder'd, and of a firm build; his step was lightly; his countenance was of a dark hue; his hair black; the features strongly marked; the lips compressed as if with anger; his nose of bold equine cut, added to the impetuosity of his expression, whilst thick and dark eyebrows overshadowed the small black eyes, which burned with rage. He wore a green dress, garnished with heavy gold buttons, and on his breast shone a star. The bride who knelt beside him was splendidly dressed, gay, even with great care. A sky-blue robe richly embroidered with silver, enveloped her slender form, and fell in large folds around her graceful limbs. A circlet of diamonds ornamented her fair hair. The almost grave and beauty exhibited themselves in her otherwise dignified countenance, a considerable distance from their own churchyard, the tumult again arose, and the bairns rapidly drew out of the church and hurried rapidly down to the sea.

The preacher now arose and hastened to his own village; when he arrived there he avoided his neighbors and friends, to tell them his misfortune with horror as he was of the strange and incredible events which had just happened to him. But his simple neighbors had seen every thing around so perfectly quiet, and in its ordinary state, that all at once another bairn then seized upon them, which was that same unfortunate accident had damaged the mind of their beloved pastor, and it was therefore only with extreme difficulty, and ends, that they thought to bind him. And the features strongly marked; the lips compressed as if with anger; his nose of bold equine cut, added to the impetuosity of his expression, whilst thick and dark eyebrows overshadowed the small black eyes, which burned with rage. He wore a green dress, garnished with heavy gold buttons, and on his breast shone a star. The bride who knelt beside him was splendidly dressed, gay, even with great care. A sky-blue robe richly embroidered with silver, enveloped her slender form, and fell in large folds around her graceful limbs. A circlet of diamonds ornamented her fair hair. The almost grave and beauty exhibited themselves in her otherwise dignified countenance, a considerable distance from their own churchyard, the tumult again arose, and the bairns rapidly drew out of the church and hurried rapidly down to the sea.

The corpse-like cheeks seemed petrified; not a feature moved; the lips of ashy whiteness, and the attention to the preacher's report were partially dead; the eyes expressionless, and the powerlessness hung down on each side of the drooping body. Thus knelt she, an image of a tomb which was immediately covered. Full conviction awaited them within the church, when the grave which he had seen open the night before. It was very

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pay so large an amount of the debt, and meet the ordinary charges of the year. It would seem to be most advisable to procure the requisite funds on a temporary loan, to supply the deficiency, and impose a tax of \$200,000 payable in January, 1849. In that year, none of the principal of the debt will be payable, and such a tax, with the funds received from the Land Office and other sources, managed economically, it is fully believed, would be ample sufficient for the purpose of meeting all demands on the treasury, and cancelling such a loan. As has been heretofore observed, it had been clearly indicated as the wish of the people of this State, that the debt should be extinguished, and that the credit of the State should be preserved unimpaired and unimbarred. Prompted by such a feeling and encouraged with the hope that their wish may be realized, the people willingly submit to an onerous tax, and look forward to a future day when they will be relieved from the exhausting and absorbing power of annual interests which still but constantly accumulates. The will of the people is the best indication of the duties of those upon whom the management of their affairs devolves, and it should be made the rule of action for those who voluntarily become their servants.

THE WAR. The seven regiments disbanded at Jalapa on the 6th, and left that place on the 7th for Vera Cruz and home, were three Tennessee, two Illinois, one Georgia, one Alabama, and Captain Williams's Kentucky company. These were twelve months' volunteers, and had served out their time, and earned the character of veterans. Gen. Scott kindly discharged them a few weeks in advance, so they might leave Vera Cruz before the yellow fever broke out. Seven Illinois companies reached New Orleans 20th. Captain Wheat, formerly lieutenant of Tennessee cavalry, had recruited 45 men at Vera Cruz 12th, to return to the war.

Jalapa, May 6 1847, 7 P.M.—Last night, a man who had been sent from this army on a secret mission returned, having left the city of Mexico on the 2d. He reports 2000 soldiers in the city of Mexico, and none this side, save a company of lancers, who have been detained to keep the barracks in Puebla neat and clean until our troops arrive there. This man of ours was imprisoned four days in the city, but returned here with a passport from the minister of war. He says there will be no fighting on this side of Mexico.

One of the followers of the army, Gallagher, started from Jalapa for Vera Cruz, and when he reached Paso de Aroja was surrounded by a company of lancers and taken prisoner. He was escorted to Oaxaca, where Santa Anna was. Gallagher speaks Spanish well, and by some means got off. He says that Santa Anna had about 400 men with him, and that the number was daily increasing.

The telegraph reports to the evening papers that advice had been received from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. No further intelligence has been received as to the movements of Gen. Scott. The eleventh dragoons, which were encamped near Vera Cruz, were attacked at night by a party of Mexicans. Seven Americans were killed, and three wounded. Capt. Waller, of the Texan rangers, had been sent in pursuit of the enemy.

The latest advices from the city of Mexico were to the 1st inst. [not so late as above]—Marshal law was enforced, and all effort to obtain peace were denounced. Numbers of the citizens were leaving the city. Post 92d.

A letter from the city of Mexico, of 30th April, is published in the French Courier, in which it is stated, that in spite of the exertions and appeals of General Salas to raise a guerrilla corps under the name of *La Venganza* but to no avail, had inscribed their names upon his roll when he himself is colonel of a regiment of the nation at guard, which is composed mainly of young men. A Mr. Huernost also made an attempt to raise a corps, under the title of *La Justicia*, who should take no prisoners, but had not succeeded in recruiting a single member. This says the writer, may be considered as the *thermometer of the public policy* in spite of all the efforts that have been made to excite a hostile spirit against the Americans, to whom all kinds of outrages are attributed. The clergy too are not so forward as they were expected to be with their supplies. From these, and other indications, the writer comes to the conclusion that Gen. Scott will prosecute his march and reach Mexico without opposition.

N. Y. Gazette

A letter in the Jalapa Star of April 20th states that near the close of the action of the 17th, Colonel Childs, with about sixty of the 1st artillery, had a position on the Cerro Gordo itself, and had absolutely attacked with musketry the fort on its summit. This perilous position he held for more than an hour unsupported by any other part of the army, except Lieut. Gibbs, with a few riflemen, who being separated from their regiment, had joined the 1st artillery.

A Noble Act. It is well known that the late heroic Col. Yell, of Arkansas, and the President were warm personal as well as political friends. A letter from Washington states that "the last letter which the brave soldier is supposed to have written was to Col. Polk, directing the advance of Col. Yell's pay to his family. He was poor, and his family were dependent upon him. He had a young lad at Georgetown College, and we learn this evening that the President has adopted this boy and will educate him as his own son, and that he will see to the comfort of the family."

The Washington Union of Monday says there will be no statement of the prosecution of the war till a permanent peace is obtained, founded on indemnity and territorial justice.

Jack Tars Waiting to go to Battle. It is stated in the New Orleans Delta, that a proposition was made to Gen. Scott before he marched for Cerro Gordo, by Lieutenant Maynard, of the Navy, that he should be permitted to organize a company of fifty sailors, armed with revolvers and boarding pikes, a block or so, and a little rope, to make a whip or pollies, with which he would pledge himself to scale a height and whip up a field piece while a soldier would be looking at it. There was something so perfectly novel and original in the proposition, that the General was half inclined at first to accede to it, but finally declined it, after complimenting him very highly for the originality and boldness of the project.

From an account of the battle of Cerro Gordo in the Jalapa Star, we extract the following:—
"Capt. Roberts' company [A] went into action with 41 officers and men. His position was most exposed, being within the range of grape, canister and round shot of all the works and the masonry of the principal height of the 41, 24 way, left dead and wounded on the field. Every officer except himself was struck and First Lieut. Ewell was killed. Not an instance, however, of scattering or hesitation was known among his men, and through showers of every kind of shot they moved on and kept position with the coolness and precision of men on drill. Probably in the history of American arms not one instance is recorded where men were kept in order under destruction and carnage so terrible. Those left unharmed were unable to carry off the wounded."

It would appear, from a letter addressed to General Santa Anna, dated Castle of St. Jago, city of Mexico, March 21st 1847, and signed by John P. Gates, major; John Borland, major; and Cassius M. Clay, captain; C. C. Darby, captain; and G. R. Davidson; on behalf of their respective commands, (amounting in all, to 74 persons,) that these American prisoners have been gravely wronged and detained in the prisons of the capital; that Santa Anna had violated his word of honor; and that Gen. Le. Vega had not honored them with any notice whatever. Can it be true, that General La Vega and others, instead of being confined in the castle of San Juan, or sent to the United States, has been let loose at Vera Cruz, and permitted to remain there? We trust there is some mistake in this respect—that these Mexican officers should be sent at once to the United States and put in Coventry, until our injured countrymen have been relieved from their sufferances. [Washington Union]

BOSTON BOY. The Pawtucket correspondent of the Times is in error respecting Major Sumner's nativity. The major was born in this city, being nine years old when he "stepped in the door of school" for Milton, Mass., to receive the democratic faith of his grandfather. A letter has been received from him since the battle, by his mother, an extract of which we are permitted to copy:—[Boston Post.]

Jalapa, Mexico, April 25, 1847.—I know how anxious you will be about me when you hear that I have been wounded. I will therefore try to write you a few lines to let you know I am out of danger, although still very weak. I was severely wounded in the head on the 17th inst, while leading the regiment of Rifles into action at Cerro Gordo. The ball hit the side of my head and knocked me down; it cut an artery and tore up the scalp, but, through the blessing of God, my life was spared, for which I trust I shall never cease to be grateful. It is thought that my head had been turned a half an inch either way, the ball would have killed me instantly. I am now in every comfortable house, have excellent servants with me, and that I was. I trust that I shall get about again in a week or two."

The United States have no additional glory, than that in spite of the exertions and appeals of General Salas to raise a guerrilla corps under the name of *La Venganza* but to no avail, had inscribed their names upon his roll when he himself is colonel of a regiment of the nation at guard, which is composed mainly of young men. A Mr. Huernost also made an attempt to raise a corps, under the title of *La Justicia*, who should take no prisoners, but had not succeeded in recruiting a single member. This says the writer, may be considered as the *thermometer of the public policy* in spite of all the efforts that have been made to excite a hostile spirit against the Americans, to whom all kinds of outrages are attributed. The clergy too are not so forward as they were expected to be with their supplies. From these, and other indications, the writer comes to the conclusion that Gen. Scott will prosecute his march and reach Mexico without opposition.

The New York Herald of 26th says:—

"Instructions have been issued to Commandant Perry, directing him, in the event of Mr. Childs being hanged as a spy, as was off, and order stands forth in all its original unthreatened, in defense of all law, to hang Lt. Vega to the yard arm of one of his regiments. The fort on its summit. This perilous position he held for more than an hour unsupported by any other part of the army, except Lieut. Gibbs, with a few riflemen, who being separated from their regiment, had joined the 1st artillery.

Catholic Church in Mexico. The publications of our different military commanders to the Mexican people, under orders issued from this government, have all announced that the property of the church—the right of person and property—would be most religiously respected. We are authorized to state that this policy remains unchanged, as the Washington Union

says:—

"The Guerilla System. The New Sun says:—

Mexico has not at this moment 5000 effective

women with whom to arm a guerrilla force;

we advocate no set of principles, political or

religious, and we oppose none," and this says the

Liberator, the only class that will enter same in the same paragraph, is the one on the service—a class who can only be secured by tyranical newspaper can be

by large prospects of plowman or guaranteed pay: practically independent and permanently suc-

and what is a stronger argument still, the guerrilla system will never be countenanced by the

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Legislative Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, June 2, 1847.
FRIEND MILLET.—As is usual at this period in the session but little business has been completed. Matters of various kinds have been introduced by Petition and orders and referred to their appropriate committees, who are now busily engaged in investigating them and preparing to report on the same.

A good degree of industry is manifested on the part of the members of both branches to do up what business is necessary and go home. The old working members are all at their posts, and if the "forty days order" is insisted on and adhered to in both Houses, the session cannot be a very long one.

Much time is always consumed in the early part of the session, by the introduction of an almost endless string of "orders" by certain members of both branches. Wishing in some way to make themselves conspicuous, and to let their constituents know that they are represented by men of stupendous abilities, they take this course to stereotype their names in the newspapers, and to show the people that they are men of ability and great business habits. These papers lumber up the journals,—make a vast amount of labor for the Clerks,—bother the committees, and end in nothing but a few generalities.

Several members in the Senate have nearly cut themselves up—"head and heels," into orders, having exhausted all former precedent, and worn out every form which has a locality in the vicinity of the capitol.

Among the subjects coming before the Legislature is the question of the present License Law. A few Petitions have already come in, and also Remonstrances against the repeal. These have been referred to a Joint Select Committee. What their action will be is difficult to tell—and so far as the Legislature is concerned is of little consequence. One thing is considered as settled at the capitol, to wit—that the License Law of 1846 will not be repealed at the present session. Many who voted against the law at the last session will now vote against its repeal. A general wish is expressed that it should have a fair trial. It has now only been in operation about six months, and of course none of its provisions and principles have been judicially settled; hence the folly of tampering with a Statute Law before any one can possibly tell what will be its legitimate bearings and effects upon the great interests of the people of this State.

The education question is one, notwithstanding the law of last year, which will demand legislative attention. The law of forty-six appears to have awakened an interest in the public mind upon this subject, which argues well for us as a State, and is truly gratifying to those who labored so hard for years to breathe new life into a system, which had become virtually dead. Some few enactments will probably be necessary to carry into successful operation the operations of the immediate tariff of 1842, the details of the present law, and some few other suggestions presented to the Legislature by the Board of Education.

So much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Mexican war and the extension of slavery in territory hereafter to be acquired, has been referred to Joint Select Committees of both Houses.

There will be all probability a day of discussion, as doubtless the whig party will plan in their rear and open their fire, not only upon President Polk and Gov. DANA, but upon the whole democratic party in the Union. If they commence a battle of this kind, I predict for them a "Bacchus Vista and Cerro Gordo" defeat.

The Committee on the Militia have reported a Bill to amend the 10th Chapter of the Army in Mexico, appears to be no longer questionable. One of the Washington correspondents says—

The body of Father Rey has been found, and information has been received by one of the Catholic ecclesiastics here, that Father Rey was killed, with a small party of Americans, near the village of Marin. After some days the people of Marin heard of the massacre, and that a priest was among the slain. They searched out the body, identified it, and removed it to the church of Marin, where it was interred with religious rites. The other Catholic chaplain Father McElroy, is about to return home, having remained with that he can do no good by remaining with the army.

HYDROPATHIC LECTURE.

We are requested to give notice that Dr. E. A. KIRKLAND, of Waterford, will give a Lecture on Hydro-pathic in the Court House to-morrow evening, commencing at eight o'clock.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, remains seriously, though not dangerously, indisposed. His illness is the product of mental and physical labor. It is hoped that he will quickly recover.

The statistic, facts, and reasonings which he presented were highly satisfactory to his audience and produced a favorable impression upon the minds of his hearers. His plan is undoubtedly understood by your readers, the details of which I am unable to give in a short letter.

The length of the road will be twenty-four hundred miles. Mr. W. has explored in person the distance from the Lake to the Pass in the Mountains, which is eight hundred miles, and he states that in this whole distance the grade would not exceed twenty-five feet to any one mile.

The estimated cost of the whole distance is \$100,000,000 dollars. To build this road Mr. W. asks Congress to set aside sixty miles of the public lands on the whole width of the road. This will amount to 92,163,000 acres.

The time required to build this whole road would be fifteen years. The great benefits to the United States and the whole world arising from its construction, would be almost beyond computation. I have now no time to go into a calculation made by Mr. Whitney upon this

point. I understand his address will be published, and if so, I hope it will have an extensive circulation.

Mr. Hamlin, of Hampden, yesterday introduced a series of Resolutions into the House, favoring the views of Mr. Whitney. They will undoubtedly pass both branches without opposition.

A convention of the friends of peace are now in session in this town. I called in yesterday in the afternoon and evening, and found the attendance very small; not more than twenty or thirty were in attendance as *acting* members. Mr. Willey of the Standard, Rev. Mr. Judd, of Augusta, Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Winthrop, and one or two others appeared to be the principal actors.

The remarks of a portion of the speakers went *against* all wars, while others thought defensive wars, in some cases, justifiable.

Willey delivered one of his extreme ultra-rates, in which he was lavish in his abuse of the administration, and almost every body else.

Captain Henry Green, of Augusta, claimed a reply. He stated that he (Green) was a recruiting officer the last summer. That he had found it to be the opinion of a very large proportion of the citizens of these towns, that he should march through the State, and that St. Lawrence called to him at Mechanic Falls, in Minot, and then marched through Hallowell with a "Tin Kettle and Whistle."

That if Willey would run in this matter he would in other things—that he was a hypocrite, and he strongly suspected Willey stole a roll he lost last season. Upon this the redoubtable Captain sat down. This speech served for a variety, and was quite as acceptable to the majority of the audience as was some others coming from men of far greater pretensions.

The result of this convention will be, in my opinion, a development of a great variety of antagonistic principles, without settling down upon any platform as a basis for a Peace Society. More anon.

Yours truly, VAN DYKE.

President Polk has left Washington on a tour to North Carolina. He was expected in New York on the first of this month, and it is said will extend his visit farther eastward.

A FAIR HIT.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

A PUZZLE. Although our neighbor of the *Evening Star* was unsuccessful in the organization of his "loco-foco puzzle," he has unwittingly given one to the farmers to solve, which may prove to be a "puzzler," indeed. It will be remembered, about the time of the passage of the present tariff, that the federalists declared, and our neighbor particularly, that the farmers would be obliged to suffice their grain to rot in their granaries, and positively to go "a begging for a market." Now this assertion, supposing a possibility of its truth, has turned out to be a real puzzle, which no man alive can solve, save, perhaps, our astute brother. Because under the operations of the immediate tariff of 1842, the prices of flour were

\$4.00

And the prices of wheat

—\$2.00

Read all this, the farmer finds a ready market for his produce without "begging" for it. How this is an evidence of *universal* wisdom, something that lies hidden in the profundity of federal wisdom. Give us light—for it is surely awful.

—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A copy of said Petition and Order, etc.

—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, May 27, 1847.

ON the petition after aid, Ordered, that the petitioner have an altered copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Oxford Standard, printed at Standish, in the County of Cumberland, respectively, the tenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the forenoon of the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the forenoon of the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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